



all-important element of visibility is reasonably high, while the ground is not seriously affected. The attack differed materially from previous battles in various aspects which it is not permissible to indicate, but which are dictated by the necessity of devising some formula for dealing with the new defensive tactics employed by the enemy.

The enemy's pill-boxed, shell-cratered ground has been the subject for a great artillery concentration for a week. By day, our heavies carried out intense counter-battery work and a destructive bombardment of the enemy's defensive positions, while at night, our field-guns and trench-mortars pitched gas-shells and oil-drums among the enemy, the effect of which may be guessed by the fact that, two nights ago, one hostile artillery group did not reply when so attacked.

Thus the way was pretty effectively cleared for infantry. The actual preliminary bombardment was short, but of an incredible intensity, consisting of a series of barrages, one in advance of the other.

All the troops had been thoroughly rehearsed in their parts. By the devotion of the divisions in remaining in the line longer than usual, it was possible to put more than a normally large proportion of fresh troops into the attack.

#### Clever Communication Work

Considering the circumstances, communication is good, for which due credit must be accorded to the New Zealand Brigade, which, during the comparatively short period of preparation preceding the attack, buried over 30,000 feet of telegraph cable so deep as to defy any shelling.

The Germans, who fully realize what the loss of this line means, offered strong opposition to our infantry. There was intense machine-gun fire from redoubts, etc., but our artillery soon found these spots. Tanks are being employed in limited numbers, owing to the unfavorable ground, but our airmen already report that these snorting machines are moving to the assistance of the infantry where the latter is temporarily held up.

Our flyers are taking a great part in the battle, carrying out an unprecedentedly elaborate and co-ordinated offensive.

#### Record Mile Advance

Reuter's correspondent wired later: Today's attack has been another fine success for the British arms. Our troops have penetrated to a depth of a mile, which is a wonderful achievement considering the character of the ground. Our advanced troops have reached the Zonnebeke to Gheluvelt line and also the central parallel of Polygon Wood. We are now bombarding the German troops massing for counter-attacks.

It is believed that our prisoners will reach four figures. Every shell-hole yielded about a dozen prisoners, who sometimes surrendered without resistance and sometimes fought stubbornly. In one instance, the inmates of a semi-concealed crater held up our troops for a considerable length of time by bombing. In other instances, the enemy came out with fixed bayonets as our barrage crept towards them.

Our first advance was made very rapidly, in light skirmishing order, the Boches admitting that they were taken by surprise by the rapidity of our attack. We swept over places which have figured in communiques since July 31 as serious obstacles, such as Pommern Castle, Borey Farm, Iberian Blockhouse and Gallipoli.

#### Irresistible Onslaught

Schuler Gallery, which is a long line of pill boxes—small concrete turrets erected in shell-holes—gave much trouble, but the onslaught of our men was irresistible. At Schuler Farm, which was surrounded by water, two tanks attacked and obtained thirty prisoners, all blanched-looking men afflicted with tremors from the ordeal of our artillery. A large percentage of our prisoners are young and they are chiefly Bavarians.

A captured messenger-dog bore a message ordering that the high ground towards Molenarelstrook must be re-captured at all costs and ordering that as many guns as possible should range on it.

The work of consolidating the captured positions has been progressing strenuously all the afternoon, under the protection of a heavy barrage.

Our casualties were not heavy, considering the enormous value of the gains attained, which are a bitter commentary on the German claim that our offensive in Flanders has failed. The ground won is of vital tactical and high strategic importance and we are prepared for desperate counter-efforts by the enemy.

The day has been a great and glorious one for the armies in Flanders.

#### German Bulletins

(By wireless).—A German official communiqué reports: "After a very violent fire, between Houthoek Wood and Lys, the British launched strong

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attacks, on a broad front, at daybreak. Attacks, made by the French, yesterday, near Hill 344, were unsuccessful. We shot down twenty aeroplanes.

The German official communiqué issued this evening reported: "A battle is in full swing on the British front from Langemarck to Hollebeke. There has been bitter fluctuating fighting the whole day long in the foremost part of our defensive zone."

**French Expect Offensive**  
Paris, September 20.—A semi-official communiqué states that the bombardment along the Aisne, in the Champagne and at Verdun, has been intense.

The communiqué this evening reported: "After a violent bombardment, the enemy made an attack, south-east of Cerny, but were stopped by our fire and did not succeed in reaching our lines."

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## Hindenburg Seeks Westarp's Counsel

(Continued from Page 1)

they remained united, hence her sole aim now was to effect disunion among them.

The sacrifices made by France entitled her to hold her head high. She deserved the admiration of the world and she demanded only justice, an indispensable preliminary to which was the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine and reparation for the criminal destruction of her invaded territories.

Without these, a durable peace was impossible. She must also have guarantees which are only existent in the will of a nation. What would be the value of the signature of the German Government, if the German people were not behind it?

Referring to the Pope's peace note, the Minister for Foreign Affairs asked: "Must we, despite the high authority of the Pope, reply to all invitations to conferences? Who, above all, desire us to reply? Those who themselves refuse to answer such questions.

#### Wait Germany's Reply

"We replied to President Wilson when he asked us to state our war aims. Who did not reply to him? The Central Empires did not reply. It is now announced that they are going to reply to the Pope.

"We await this reply, but it must be pointed out that, even in the Pope's note, the passage concerning Belgium far from satisfied the universal conscience. Whatever our enemies promise us, even to the extent of agreeing to restore Alsace-Lorraine, we must be certain that we are not being drawn into a snare."

#### RAISE APPLE EMBARGO

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Ottawa, September 19.—Australia has raised the embargo on Canadian apples, but restricts the importation to 10,000 boxes.

#### Music for Today

The following program will be weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Public Recreation Ground, today, beginning at 4:30 p.m.:

1. March, "Liberty Bell" ... Sousa
2. Overture, "La Reine d'un Jour" ... Adams
3. Waltz, "Pluie d'Or" Waldteufel
4. Selection, "Pinafore" Sullivan
5. Song, "Sleep and Forget" White
6. Selection, "The Duchess of Dantzig" ... Caryl

A. de Kryer, Conductor-in-Charge.

## Revolutionists Are Freed Of Charge

(Continued from Page 1)

between democracy and tyranny which is now taking place in Europe and which all lovers of freedom hope to see successfully concluded in those countries from which you yourselves come.

#### Three Bound Over

"At the same time peace and good order in this Settlement must be preserved. For three years of war the residents of this Settlement have kept the peace. We cannot allow you to come here and disturb that peace. Now that the Austrian and German authorities have left the country we do not anticipate any further trouble on your parts, but you will be compelled to give this court security for your good behavior, and if you cannot find security, you must be deported.

"I wish to warn you severely and solemnly that if you are allowed to remain in Shanghai and to come again before this court you will be dealt with in the utmost rigor of the law."

The three were then told that they would be remanded in custody and to report on Wednesday what security they had obtained.

They left the courtroom all smiles. Whether or not the Chinese government, on behalf of which Mr. G. D. Musso watched the case, will take any further action in the matter is not yet known.

#### MAILS CENSORSHIP

Three kinds of letters will be exempted from censoring, according to a letter from the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Sah Fu-mou, to the doyen of the Consular Body in Shanghai:

(1) Letters bearing the seals or chops of any Consulate or Legation of the Allied Powers, provided the Consulate or Legation will send a sample copy of its insignia to the local authorities for reference.

(2) Communications of neutral Consulates and Legations with the same requirements may receive similar treatment, but the privilege will be waived if it is found that they contain messages of enemy subjects.

(3) All communications bearing the signatures of the Ministers and Consuls of all Allied and neutral Powers.

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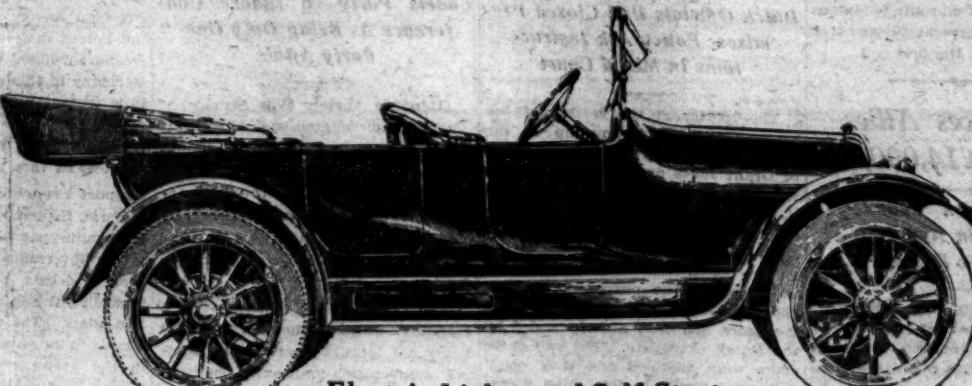
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## Germans Hold Ambassador As Hostage When Relations End

Berlin People Are Not Hostile And Only Officials Seek To Hamper Gerard—Mails And Cables Held Up

By James W. Gerard  
CHAPTER XV

Not only had I cabled the information collected by Commander Gherardi as to the orders given to submarines long before the date of the President's speech, but on the night after I had received the German note announcing this resumption I was taking a walk after dinner about the snow-covered streets of Berlin. In the course of this walk I met a young German woman of my acquaintance who was on intimate terms with the Crown Princess. She was on her way on foot from the opera house, where she had been with the Crown Princess, to the underground station, for by this time, of course, taxis had become an unknown luxury in Berlin, and I joined her.

I told her of the ultimatum which I had received at 6 o'clock that evening from Zimmermann and that I was sure it meant the breaking of diplomatic relations and our departure from Germany.

She expressed great surprise that submarine warfare was set to commence on the thirty-first of January, saying that weeks before they had been talking over the matter at the Crown Princess' and that she had heard then that orders had been given to commence on the fifteenth.

At any event, it is certain that the orders to the submarine commanders had been given long prior to the thirty-first, and probably as early as the fifteenth.

I sincerely believe that the only object of the Germans in making these peace offers was first to get the Allies, if possible into a conference, and there to detach some or one of them by the offer of separate terms; or, if this scheme failed, then it was believed that the general offer and talk about peace would create a sentiment so favorable to the Germans that without fear of action by the United States they might resume ruthless submarine warfare against England.

A week or two before the thirty-first of January, Doctor Solz asked me whether I did not think it would be possible for the United States to permit the resumption of ruthless submarine warfare against England. He said that three months' time was all that would be required to bring England to her knees and end the war.

### Early End Of War Seen

And, in fact, so cleverly did Von Tirpitz, Grand Admiral von Meusner, the Conservatives and the enemies of the Chancellor and other advocates of submarine war carry on their propaganda that the belief was ingrained in the whole of the German nation that a resumption of this ruthless war would lead within three months to what all Germans so ardently desired, namely peace.

It was impossible for any government to resist the popular demand for the use of this illegal means of warfare, because army and navy people were convinced that ruthless submarine war spelled success and a glorious peace.

But this peace, of course, meant only a German peace; a peace as outlined to me by the Chancellor, a peace impossible for the Allies and even the world to accept; a peace which would leave Germany immensely powerful and ready immediately after the war to take up a campaign against the nations of the Western Hemisphere; a peace which would compel every nation, so long as German autocracy remained in the saddle, to devote its best energies, the most fruitful period of each man's life, to preparations for war.

I received on January 20 a definite intimation of the coming ultimatum the next day; judging that the hint meant the resumption of ruthless submarine war, I telegraphed a warning to the American Ambassadors and Ministers as well as to the State Department.

On January 31, at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, I received from Zimmermann a short letter, of which the following is a copy:

"The Secretary of State of the Foreign Office, Zimmermann, request the honor of the visit of his Excellency, the Ambassador of the United States of America, this afternoon at 6 o'clock in the Foreign Office, Wilhelmstrasse 75-76 Berlin, the 31st January, 1917."

Upon reading this letter, I went to the Foreign Office at 6 o'clock. Zimmermann then read to me in German a note from the Imperial Government announcing the creation of the war zones about Great Britain and France and the commencement of ruthless submarine warfare at 12 p.m. that night.

I made no comment, put the note in my pocket and went back to the embassy. It was then about 7 p.m. and, of course, the note was immediately translated and despatched with all speed to America.

**Interview With Chancellor**  
After the despatch of the note I had an interview with the Chancellor in which, as I have stated above, he criticised both the peace note of December 18 as not being definite enough, and the speech to the Senate of January 22; further, he said that he believed the situation had changed—that the spirit in which President Wilson had said in the note before the Sussex settlement, the President was now for peace; that he had been elected on a peace platform, and that nothing would happen.

Zimmermann at the time he de-

livered the note told me that this submarine warfare was a necessity for Germany and that Germany could not hold out a year on the question of food. He further said: "Give us only two months of this kind of warfare and we shall end the war and make peace within three months."

The President on Saturday, February 3, announced to Congress the breaking of diplomatic relations with Germany.

The news of this, of course, did not reach Berlin until the next day, and on this Saturday afternoon Mrs. Gerard and I had an engagement to go to the theater with Zimmermann and Mrs. Friedlander-Fuld-Mitford, a young lady whose father is considered the richest man in Berlin, and who had been married to a young Englishman named Mitford, son of Lord Redesdale. Through no fault on the lady's part, there had been an annulment of this marriage and she was occupying a floor of her own in the handsome house of her father and mother on the Frascati-Platz in Berlin.

**At Play With Mrs. Mitford**

We stopped for Mrs. Mitford and took her to the theater, where we saw a very clever play, I think by Thomas, called "Die Verlorenen Tochter" ("The Prodigal Daughter"). Zimmermann did not come to the play, but joined us later at the Friedlander-Fuld House, where we had a supper for four in Mrs. Mitford's apartments. After supper, while I was talking to Zimmermann, he spoke of the note to America, and said:

"I do not see why I have to disprove your idea that Bernstorff is being maltreated and the German ships confiscated. It seems to me it is for you to prove this, and at any event, why don't you have the Swiss Government, which now represents you, cable to their Minister in Washington and get the exact facts?"

He replied: "Well, you know, the Swiss are not used to cabling."

He then produced a paper which was a reaffirmation of the treaty between Prussia and the United States of 1799, with some very extraordinary clauses added. He asked me to read this over and either to sign it or to get authority to sign it, saying that if it were not signed it would be very difficult for Americans to leave the country, particularly the American correspondents.

I read this treaty over and then said: "Of course, I cannot sign this on my own responsibility and I will not cable to my Government unless I may cable in cipher and give them my opinion of this document." He said: "That is impossible."

I then said: "I shall not cable at all. Why do you come to me with a proposed treaty after we have broken diplomatic relations and ask an Ambassador who is held as prisoner to sign it?"

Prisoners do not sign treaties and treatises signed by them would not be "worth anything." I added: "After your threat to keep Americans here and after reading this document, even if I had authority to sign it, I would stay here until hell freezes over before I would put my name to such a paper."

Montgelas seemed rather rattled and in his confusion left the paper with me—something, I am sure, he did not intend to do in case of a refusal.

**Telegraph Privileges Cut Off**

Montgelas was an extremely agreeable man, and I think at all times he had correctly predicted the attitude of America and had expressed himself against acts of frightfulness such as the torpedoing of the Lusitania and the resumption of ruthless submarine war. I am sure that a gentleman like Montgelas undertook to carry out his orders in the matter

of getting me to sign this treaty with great reluctance.

I must cheerfully certify that even the most pro-German American correspondents in Berlin, when I told the correspondents of Montgelas' threat, showed the same fine spirit as their colleagues. All begged me not to consider them or their liberty where the interests of America were involved.

As soon as diplomatic relations were broken, and I broke them formally not only in my conversation with Zimmermann of Monday morning, but by sending over a formal written request for my passports on the evening of that day, our telegraph privileges were cut off.

I was not even allowed to send telegrams to the American consul throughout Germany giving them their instructions.

Mail also was cut off and the telephone. My servants were not even permitted to go to the nearby hotel to telephone.

In the meantime we completed our preparations for departure. We arranged to turn over American interests and the interests of Rumania and Servia and Japan to the Spanish embassy, and the interests of Great Britain to the Dutch. I believe that Ambassador Polo de Bernabe will faithfully protect the interests of America and I believe that Baron Gevers will fearlessly fight the cause of the British prisoners. We sold our automobiles, and two beautiful prize-winning saddle horses, one from Kentucky and one from Virginia, that I had brought with me from America, went on the stage, i.e., I sold them to the proprietor of the circus in Berlin.

The three tons of food which we had brought with us from America we gave to our colleagues in the diplomatic corps, the Spaniards, Greeks, Dutch and Central and South Americans. I had many friends among the diplomats of the two Americas, who were all men of great ability and position in their own country. I think that most of them know only too well the designs against Central and South America cherished by the Pan-Germans.

Finally, I think on the morning of Friday, Oscar King Davis, correspondent of the New York Times, received a wireless from Mr. Van Anden, editor of the New York Times, telling him that Bernstorff and his staff were being treated with every courtesy and that the German ships had not been confiscated. In the evening our telephone was reconnected and we were allowed to receive some telegrams and to send through German open telegrams to the consuls, etc., and we were notified that we would probably be allowed to leave the next day in the evening.

Always followed by me, I paid many farewell visits to my diplomatic colleagues as I was able to see and on Saturday I thought, in spite of the ridiculous treatment accorded us in cutting off the mail and telephone, that I would leave in a week.

The lunch was far from cheerful. The Germans looked very sad and said virtually nothing, while I tried to make polite conversation at my end of the table.

The next day, Sunday, we had a German who is connected with the Foreign Office and his American wife to lunch, and a German, a German who had been in America also connected with the Foreign Office. Just as we were going in to lunch, some one produced a copy of the "B.Z." the noon paper published in Berlin, which contained what seemed to be an authentic account of the breaking of diplomatic relations by America.

The lunch was far from cheerful. The Germans looked very sad and said virtually nothing, while I tried to make polite conversation at my end of the table.

**Montgelas Seemed Rather Rattled**

Montgelas was an extremely agreeable man, and I think at all times he had correctly predicted the attitude of America and had expressed himself against acts of frightfulness such as the torpedoing of the Lusitania and the resumption of ruthless submarine war. I am sure that a gentleman like Montgelas undertook to carry out his orders in the matter

of signing the treaty.

At the last moment the Germans

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of these staff officers, but he interrupted me by saying in perfect English, "You do not have to speak French to me. My name is Iselin, many of my relations live in New York and lived there myself some years."

At Zurich we left the German

special train, were met on the platform by some grateful Japanese, the American consul and a number of French and Swiss newspaper reporters, thus ending our exodus from Germany.

(To Be Continued)

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## American Miracle Man Tends Wounded In Russian Hospital

Diet, Disease, Disobedience And Laziness Are Problems Met, And Overcome, In Everyday Work Behind The Lines

By Florence Harper

(From The Japan Advertiser)  
Petrograd, Aug. 16.—(By Mail.)—There are all kinds and conditions, clean and dirty, young and old, men, women and children in a Russian Field Hospital. Some come directly from the trenches, with all the various kinds of animal life and filth that accumulate there; some come from the field ambulances, where they have received first aid, and some from the near-by village. In humor and disposition they range from Ivan Petrovitch, who always has a smile, and refuses to leave us, to our cook, who is always sulky.

Our machinist (chief) Dr. Eugene T. Hurd of Seattle brought with him to Russia all the efficiency and dispatch for which America is famous. Two years at the head of a flying surgical column that worked in the front line has not made him any slower. He keeps us hustling. This speed is the constant marvel of the Russians who are fortunate enough to watch him work, and reap the benefit of it. Always patient with our stupidity, and himself taking unheard-of pains with the stubborn cases, he is beloved by not only the sick and wounded, but by the soldiers who have thrown respect and obedience for their superior officers to the scrap heap along with their Tsar.

### PERSONAL WINS

This personal respect for the chief is the only thing that keeps us from having serious trouble. Other hospitals are in a bad way. The orderlies are refusing to do their work, leaving too much for the sisters to do. The soldiers have taken matters into their own hands. The officers of the corps of our district are allowed by the soldiers three pounds of sugar apiece a month, and half a pound of meat a day. Russians are fond of meat and sugar. They are allowed one glass of milk a day, and the same black bread is made for all. No one who has not tasted that black bread does not know what that means.

### A Fight For A Knee

A man's knee is worth a fight. With six inches of stump below the knee, he can walk and work with an artificial leg quite easily.

That stump was cleaned and disinfected so often that it was a wonder that it was not worn out. The infection sloughed off, and the wound is healing nicely. We all heaved a sigh of relief when the danger was over. He is getting rather cross now, but in between grumblings wears a happy smile. The third case was more stubborn. There was a chance to save the man's life and leg as well. A bullet had gone through the man's leg, half-way between the knee and the thigh. It was badly infected, but, "That man's leg is not coming off, if I can help it." To save it the wound will have to be irrigated constantly, and we have no apparatus to do it with. We'll have to make one, that's all.

### Necessity, Etc.

He proceeded to make it. With two bottles stolen from the pharmacy, two corks and rubber tubing, he made a vacuum pump. It worked. A simple foot pump, strapped to the end of the bed, which he had raised a foot higher by means of blocks of wood. To the top of the plank was lashed glass irrigator to hold the disinfectant solution. A rubber tube carried it to the wounded leg.

Then he took two square of adhesive plaster, and ran a rubber tube through them. He then took a small one, to carry the solution into the bottle. So far everything had been easy, now the plaster would not stick. The water seeped through the bed instead of into the wound.

All the good American plaster had been used, and there was no cement nearer than Petrograd. Time and again the squares were fixed only to have the nurses come in and say, "It is leaking again." Without a word, the chief would set up, and do the whole thing over again. Our patience gave out long before he was tired. Indeed, he never did get tired. He finally was successful. By means of a third tube brought into play he made the solution go to the center of the wound at least before it could get in. The vacuum pump is half on the stool, half on the floor. It looks the most home made affair I have ever seen, but it works. As the solution carries off the infected matter, and is sucked away, drop by drop, the temperature of the patient is dropping too. Is it any wonder that the man's topic of conversation in the ward is the care the namainik takes, and the trouble he goes to save his patients?

### Again, A Stubborn Cook

One morning I happened to turn from the ward to the kitchen, to see what was on the other side. There was a huge bulk in soldier's uniform, top boots still on. I remarked, in English, "Where on earth did that come from?"

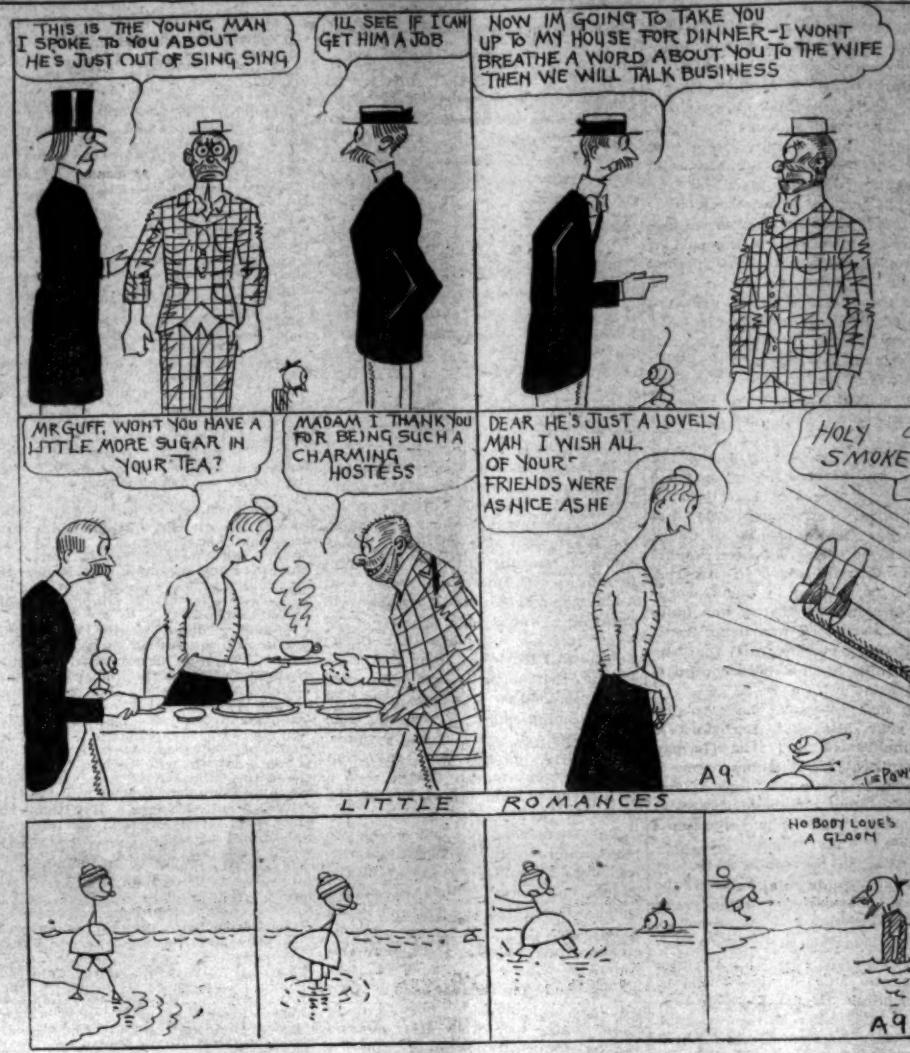
The face turned to me, and I saw it was our cook. He was scowling most ferociously. He had been sacking his work, his excuse being that his eyes hurt. The doctor had sent for him, and now he was not quite sure what was going to happen to him, but feared the worst. The doctor put some drops in, and told him to bathe his eyes every day, or he would have to come to the surgery. Now he does what he would not do before, consents to cook, and to bathe his eyes regularly.

Another woman waylaid him on beautiful May morning. She was bundled up to the chin, with a sheep-skin coat, and a variety of places that hid her from the world. I began to pity, and to think that she was one of those patients that come to us with complications that would have killed an ordinary patient long ago. The chief listened and turned, ordered calomine and salts, both big doses. The woman received her medicine and went, calling down a thousand blessings on his head. I wondered what her impression of American methods would be in the morning.

### A Morning's Work

In the morning the men are

## Joys and Gloom By Tom Powers



We forgive him his temper because he is clean, unlike another man that came that day.

At noon, after the rush was over, and all the sisters were busy in the kitchen, a man was helped in, and on to the table. There are always belated cases that wander in at the last minute. On one of his feet was a dirty bandage. Just as I had cut at the foot, and turned to leave. As he reached the door, he finished his instructions with, "... and wash between the toes."

**To Dirtiest Foot**

That annoyed me. That foot was incredibly dirty. In fact it was the dirtiest foot I have ever seen. I knew that I should have to give it a thorough cleaning before I put on a bandage. It was rather mean of the doctor to rub it in. I used so many tampons of benzine that the instrument sister began to object. That foot was scrubbed and cleaned as it never had been before, to a running water, and then dried with a towel.

The orderlies were laughing, it always amuses them to hear me talk to myself, even if they cannot understand.

At last the dirt was off, the wounds cleaned, and the foot bandaged. "There, that is a good job, even if I do say myself."

I looked up, utterly astonished.

There was a grinning young face, with fine blue eyes, and a thatch of curly brown hair. All that was visible of him was as dirty as his foot had been, but one could not help liking him, he was such a good-natured, merry looking young devil.

He was so different from the usual

place? I won his heart, and made him forget my just criticism of his condition by talking of Meran, and the Tyrol for a few moments. Later on I went in to see him. He was reading from a little book, which he showed me. He had learned to write Russian, and had written down Russian words with their German equivalents.

"I do not speak Russian, and it is rather lonesome here."

That made me sympathetic. He did not speak Russian to any extent myself. We spoke in French, which he spoke fluently, as well as Italian. Four months in America had taught him a little English, even if it had not taught him the benefits to be derived from an occasional bath.

I looked over my stock of books, consisting of a Bible, a dictionary, a diary, and two magazines that a kind friend had lent me. I gave him one of the latter that I had finished. He was very grateful. I left him smiling and happy, reading of all things, a copy of the Smart Set.

"What is your work over there?"

"Oh! I am the cook!"

## BIG MILITIA FORCE TO GO TO FRANCE SOON

Washington, August 31.—A division of the national guard is being organized for service in France under General Mann. It includes troops from 26 states.

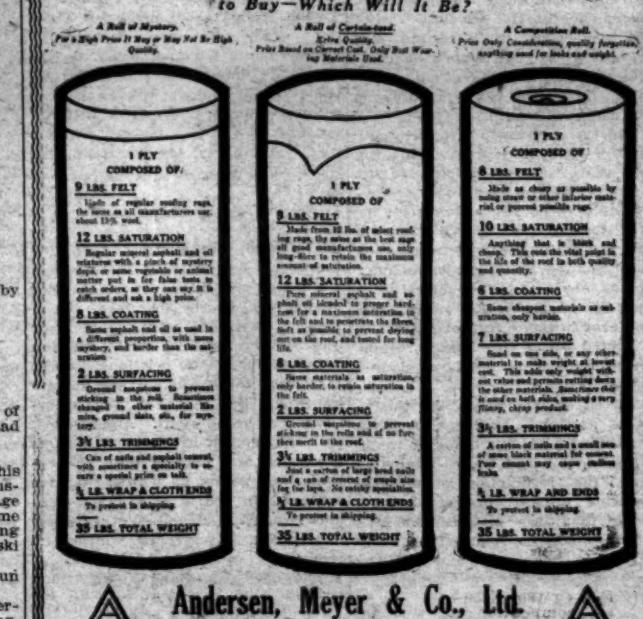
The Navy League which has been a severe and constant critic of Secretary of the Navy Daniels, has made its peace with the head of the navy department and has accepted the official report on the Mare Island navy yard disaster as final.

### AMERICAN OR TRAITOR?

Washington, September 3.—James W. Gerard, formerly American ambassador to Germany, in an address delivered here last night declared that everyone must now decide to be an American or a traitor. Those who oppose this war, he asserted, are guilty of the murder of their countrymen, by prolonging the war, for as soon as the Germans are satisfied that the Americans are in earnest, then the war will cease.

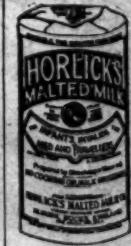
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Breadth Moulded .....	16'0"	22'6"	21'0"	20'0"
Draft .....	7'6"	10'5"	7'0"	7'5"
Horse Power .....	43	55	50	55
Speed (Knots) .....	8	9	10	9
Displacement .....	106T.	177T.	96T.	136T.

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Look for the name "YALE" on the product. It is a visible guarantee of service: from cabinet locks to night latches, door closers, padlocks, and house hardware.

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Mustard & Co.

AGENTS



22 Museum Road

Shanghai



## SECOND CHARITY BALL GAME THIS AFTERNOON

Shanghai Meets Gunboats At 3.30 In Next To Last Contest Of Season

Today at 3.30 will be played the second game of the charity baseball series between Shanghai and the U. S. Gunboats team. Admission will be charged to the members' stand and the proceeds turned over to the fund of the American War Relief Association. It is hoped that the cause and the fact that these are the closing games of the season will combine to bring out a big attendance.

Good news for the fans comes from Manager Kallans of the gunboats nine in the shape of an announcement that the departure of the Palos will not do the anticipated damage to the sailors' team. Since the arrival of the Monocacy, Scott, Maloney, McGowan and several other pastime experts scheduled to leave on the Palos have been transferred to other boats and will be able to appear in the remaining games.

### American Co. Shoot

The annual rifle meeting of the American Company, S. V. C., the biggest event of the year for the unit, will begin this afternoon at 2 o'clock when practice 1 to 4 will be fired. The open event for the American Company Cup, tomorrow afternoon, has attracted a great deal of interest among the local shooting experts. Sixteen teams from different units have entered to compete for the trophy. They are:

The S. V. C. staff, S. M. Police, French Police, Engineers, S. V. C., Machine-Gun Company, S. V. C., "A" Company (British), "B" Company (British), Customs Company, American Company, Portuguese Company, Japanese Company, Chinese Company, Shanghai Scottish, First Reserves, S. R. A. and Italian Company.

Numbers were drawn yesterday at the Rifle Range to divide the sixteen teams entered into two squads. The first squad, which must appear punctually at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon, consists of the French Police, Machine-Gun Company, "B" Company, American Company, Portuguese Company, Shanghai Scottish and the First Reserves. The remaining units form the second squad, which is also expected to be on hand at the same time. Drawing for targets for competition for the open event will take place at 2 o'clock on Sunday afternoon.

An attractive menu has been arranged by the tiffin committee for Sunday noon. More than seventy members are expected to attend the gathering and several notables of the local Volunteer Corps have been invited as guests of honor.

### Lawn Tennis

Tennis men of the Country Club and the Cercle Sportif Français will meet today and tomorrow. Today's play will be between mixed doubles, commencing at 3.30 p.m. and will be the best of three sets. Tomorrow the men's doubles will be played, best out of five sets. The couples will participate in each contest. Members of the clubs are cordially invited to witness the games.

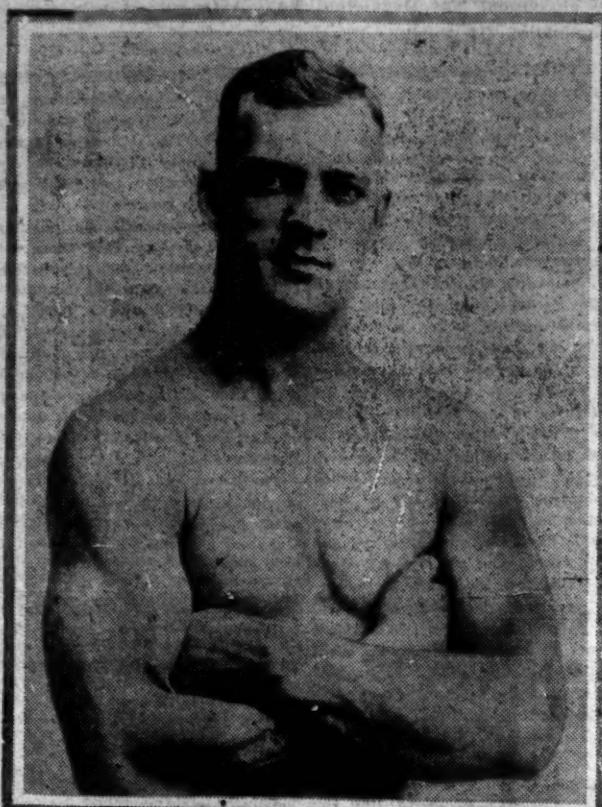
### Lawn Bowls

Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club. A special rink competition, under similar conditions to that held last week, will take place this afternoon, commencing sharp at 3.30. Prizes will be presented to the rink winning by the greatest margin of points. The entrance fee of \$1.00 is in aid of War Fund and is to be collected by the skip of each rink. Any ties to be played off. The teams will be: Rink No. 1, T. T. Dinsdale; Rink No. 2, J. C. Macdougall; (skip) (skip); W. J. Gande, J. J. Sheridan, G. Butland, A. G. Mossop; W. Dutton, D. Mennie; Rink No. 2, O. Crewe-Read, J. D. Gaines; (skip) (skip); H. H. Fowler, G. R. Wingrove, Dr. Patrick J. Frost; Rink No. 3, J. C. Thompson, R. J. Bowerman; (skip) (skip); J. Park, S. Hammond, D. MacGregor, W. A. Farley; W. Gater, R. Simmonds; Rink No. 4, G. L. Campbell, A. D. Bell; (skip) (skip); O. Blackburn, J. Scottson, A. W. Dewhurst, J. B. Grant, F. L. Marshall, E. Payne; Rink No. 7, C. M. Bain, L. Evans; (skip) (skip); A. W. McCallum, E. L. Hunter, T. E. Truman, S. M. S. Gubay, F. Large; A. Taylor.

### SHANGHAI YACHT CLUB

Next Sunday's race will be the second for the Challenge Cup. Start, S. Y. C. line 9.50 a.m. first gun 8.25 a.m.; course, down river via Ship Channel to Woosung Customs Hulk line; return, start 3 p.m. first gun 2.55. Finish at Shanghai line; distance 28 miles; aggregate times to count.

## Army Rejects World's Champion Wrestler



EARL CADDOCK.

Earl Caddock, the world's champion wrestler, has been rejected for the army on physical grounds, according to report in New York sport-

ing circles. It is not stated in what respect the mighty Caddock failed to meet the standard of army physical requirements.

## Sailors' War Orphans Fund

Shanghai, September 21, 1917.

Editor THE CHINA PRESS

Sir—I send herewith copies of three letters dated 18th July from the Secretary of the Navy League, together with copy of a letter from Mrs. K. M. Wintour, Hon. Treasurer, 4th Destroyer Flotilla Memorial Fund, for publication.

I might point out that it is clearly understood by the Navy League that our Funds are for educational purposes of orphans of all ratings in the British Navy and the British Mercantile Marine who have lost their lives or have been deprived of the power of work in the war, and not, as erroneously stated in the letters, for the benefit of orphans of the lower deck and engine room ratings only. I am pointing this error out to the Secretary of the Navy League in my next letter.

Since remittance referred to in above letters I have sent further sums totalling £4,036.15.6, making in all a grand total of £14,854.17.8, including £500 from the Secretary of the Navy League, Shanghai.

With regard to the letter from Mrs. Wintour, the £500 referred to was an amount agreed upon by our Committee and set aside out of funds sent home for purposes of endowing a cot in the Naval Ward of Lord Mayor Trelawny's Hospital for the reception of Sailors' Orphans. This ward was endowed as a Memorial to Officers and men of the Fourth Destroyer Flotilla who lost their lives in the Jutland Battle.

I am, Sir, Yours faithfully,  
S. MASON.

### The Navy League

13 Victoria Street,  
London, S. W. 1.

July 18, 1917.

Dear Sir—I am directed by the Honorary Treasurer of the Sailors' Day Fund to acknowledge with warm thanks the receipt of your communication dated the 1st ultimo enclosing remittance amounting in the aggregate to £1,025.10 for the benefit of the men of the Merchant and lower deck ratings in the Royal Navy and Mercantile Marine. Your remittances were duly received as described in your letter. Your further contribution in addition to amounts already received brings the total subscribed from your fund to the splendid amount of £10,318.2.2.

In accordance with your suggestion a cheque for £1,000 is being handed to Mr. Wintour, Honorary Treasurer of the Lord Mayor Trelawny's Hospital for the provision of a cot in memory of one of the units of the Destroyer Flotilla lost in the Jutland Battle. This amount with the total letter which you enclose for Mrs. Wintour is being forwarded to that lady today.

The Sailors' Day Committee appreciate very much your kind thought in devoting this sum of £1,000 to the Lord Mayor Trelawny's Hospital as the charity is a most worthy one and warmly deserving of public support.

I should like to express to you my gratitude for the splendid work you have done in the organisation of this Fund in China, and for all the courtesy

Yours very truly,  
(Signed) P. J. Hannon  
General Secretary.

S. MASON, Esq.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer  
Sailors' War Orphans Fund,  
c/o Messrs. Butterfield & Swire,  
Shanghai.

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for the foundation of a cot to the memory of one of the units of the Destroyer Flotilla lost in the Jutland Battle.

My Committee will be grateful if you will make as wide acknowledgment as possible of the deep appreciation of the British public of the splendid support for this worthy object which has been forthcoming from Shanghai.

Yours very truly,  
(Signed) P. J. Hannon,  
General Secretary.

S. MASON, Esq.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer  
Sailors' War Orphans Fund,  
c/o Messrs. Butterfield & Swire,  
Shanghai.

Pickering Cottage,  
Loose,  
Maidstone.

25th June, 1917.

Dear Sir—Your letter of June 1 has been forwarded to me by Mr. Hannon together with the very generous cheque of £1,000 which the Committee of the Sailors' War Orphans Fund at Shanghai have so kindly sent to the Destroyer Flotilla Memorial Ward.

The Ward was opened on the Anniversary of the Battle of Jutland, May 31. We had then five cots occupied by orphans of sailors.

We greatly appreciate the gift from Shanghai which has enabled us to establish another cot, which was greatly needed.

Again thanking you for the response to the appeal.

Yours truly,  
(Signed) K. M. Wintour  
Hon. Treasurer  
4th Destroyer Flotilla Memorial Fund.

## Ta Tah Co. Employs Foreign Officers For Seized German Ships

The rumor that the twelve confiscated German and Austrian vessels were to be sublet by the Ta Tah Company to a Japanese shipping concern originated in the proposed employment of Japanese navigators for them, according to Mr. T. C. Li, the special deputy despatched by the Ministry of Communications to effect the transfer of title to the Ta Tah Company.

Mr. Li is of the opinion that although the Ta Tah people are able to finance the charter of the entire fleet, they will be compelled to man the ships with foreign officers, as China has not yet enough competent Chinese sailors to man the ships, especially the three or four larger ones, which are to be used in carrying Chinese products to Europe and America.

"The Ta Tah people want all the vessels themselves for the present," said Mr. Li. "But we must remember they are a business concern and as such they will sublet the ships if by doing so they can make money. Indeed, it will be a wise thing for them to sublet some of the ships to Chinese merchants, because they are unable to manage such a big fleet. I am pretty certain that it will be a losing proposition all of them if they attempt to operate all the ships."

Investigators are being taken by Mr. Li of the seven vessels in Shanghai. He has completed his examination of three Austrian and one German ship and has found them all in need of repair.

Three British officers and several Dutchmen have been employed by the Ta Tah Company to work some of the vessels, according to Mr. Li, and numerous foreigners have applied for posts to the office of the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, who is supervising the whole transaction.

## 142 SOLDIERS ARE HELD ON RACE RIOT CHARGE

### Cricket

Police v. Recreation Club

The Police cricketers will meet the Shanghai Recreation Club round at 1.45 p.m. today. The following team will represent the Police:

Capt. E. I. M. Barrett (Captain), K. E. Newman, T. W. Spottiswoode, W. E. Fairbairn, J. A. Quayle, G. Sale, J. Adams, J. Robertson, C. Doyle, A. Rock, T. S. Fry, Reserves—J. Pelling, R. W. Yorke, J. Webb.

S.C.C. 2nd XI v. Public School O.B.

The Shanghai Cricket Club 2nd eleven plays the Public School Old Boys' Club on the Parses' Ground, Race Course, at 2.30 this afternoon. The teams will be:

S.C.C. 2nd XI—E. G. Barnes, C. Butland, C. S. Cheetham, W. C. Foster (Captain), A. H. Leslie, H. Middleton, E. G. Norman, G. C. Ross, C. E. M. Thomson, H. S. Wavell and W. J. Monk.

O.B.C.—G. M. Billings, E. J. Cooke, W. C. G. Clifford, J. J. Ellis, F. Oldershausen, J. Pearson, T. Pearson, G. Madar, C. Madar, J. Ellis and B. Shirazee.

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205

## Interpreter And Constable Accused

### Lawyer's Assistant And Mixed Court Policeman Charged With Promoting Litigation

A lawyer's interpreter and a Chinese Police Constable attached to the Mixed Court were charged yesterday before Assessor Byrne and Magistrate Wuang with conspiracy to promote and maintain litigation in the Court.

Letters and documents in the possession of the interpreter, one King Kong-pain, formerly employed by Dr. Fischer, showed that he had written several foreign law firms asking employment and a commission of from 40 to 45 per cent on cases secured by him. He did work for some of these firms.

The conspiracy affair was brought to light by accident, in connection with another case in which an interpreter was charged with obtaining money by false representations to clients. This man, Tsu Yang-sung, was found guilty yesterday and sentenced to four years imprisonment and expulsion. When this case came up last week an investigation was ordered regarding a Chinese lawyer, Zee Wal-ling, from whom the accused declared he received 40 per cent commission for bringing in cases.

Sergt. Webb was sent to the address given, 16 North Cheklang Road, Mr. K. E. Newman told the court. There he found signboards bearing the names King Kai, Reyes; Jernigan, Fessenden and Rose; and Zee Wal-ling. Going inside the Sergeant found the Mixed Court Police Constable, Wong Young-sung, drinking beer with a man who that afternoon had been plaintiff in a civil action. The Sergeant returned to the Court and a number of the documents found.

Included was a circular letter, sent to most of the American law firms in which the accused offered to join these firms as an interpreter on a 40 per cent commission basis. A letter to Jernigan and Fessenden requested that the writer be appointed interpreter and given 45 per cent commission on any cases introduced by him, and that he be allowed to exhibit one of the firm's signboards at a shop near the Mixed Court. Following an interview Messrs. Jernigan and Fessenden replied that they were prepared to take the man on the staff on the conditions mentioned in the letter, except in the matter of the signboard. The arrangement was to be only temporary, however, pending Mr. Rose's return from Japan.

The documents also included circular letters to Mr. Allen and Mr. Bryan and Mr. Hadley. Replies from the two former requested interviews and Mr. Hadley asked that he make a personal application. A letter to Mr. Rodger was also read, in which King stated that he had been engaged by Jernigan and Fessenden, but when chance offered he hoped to give Mr. Rodger business. Messrs. Rudinger and Reyes were mentioned in other documents. An agreement with Mr. Reyes stated that the accused was to take all responsibility and pay all expenses of the office and that Mr. Reyes was to receive 30 per cent of all business done.

A number of blank and filled in forms were produced wherein it was stated that King was to pay cots' brokers 35 per cent for all business brought in.

The case was adjourned and the constable put under \$4,000 security.

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Delaware, Publishers

## WEATHER

Fine weather in our regions. A turned season fresh to moderate in the South. Variable breezes in the North.

## IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, SEPTEMBER 22, 1917

## Peace In The Dark

(New York Times)

"I consider it is Russia," says Ambassador Bakhmeteff, "that the very bases of the Vatican's proposals are inconsistent with the democratic aims of the Russian people in this war, and are not acceptable from that point of view."

The democratic aims of the Russian people do not admit the possibility of a state of things in which a militaristic, imperialistic autocracy with predatory appetite shall be able again to threaten the peace of the world as soon as it recovers its breath. Germany and Austria will not interpret the Vatican's proposals as meaning that that autocracy shall be hampered in the future indulgence of those appetites or in its power to make and execute that threat. The Pope proposes that it be so hampered by universal disarmament and arbitration, but Germany will interpret that proposal as it chooses, and the world will not accept the Kaiser's promises on that subject.

But there is another and not less important reason why the democratic aims of the Russian people do not find themselves reflected in the Vatican's proposals. It is that all the real issues of the war, all the means by which the power of German autocracy to threaten the world could really and surely be clipped, are left to a peace conference. The world is through with peace conferences of the old-fashioned kind. In those conferences it was the craftiest diplomat at the table who emerged with the spoils of victory, not the most successful army in the field. When that diplomat could not win his game at the peace table he won it by cunning maneuvers in secret conferences, unknown to most of his colleagues. Democracy wants no more of such councils as ended the Crimean war, the Russo-Turkish war, and the Chino-Japanese war. Democracy wants peace made in the open, with all the cards on the table, so that all the world may see; it will not have this war won by a Tallyrand. It will not have its armies cheated of their labors because some German diplomat is a clever trickster than some French, British, or American diplomat seated unsuspectingly with him at a diplomatic roulette board called a peace conference.

Both America and Russia would enter such a conference at a hopeless disadvantage. Neither America nor Russia aims at selfish aggrandizement. The aim of both is to free democracy from the peril which German autocracy constantly holds over it. The means which both would employ would be fair dealing. The world has seen enough of the results which attend dealing on even terms with German autocracy, on the assumption that it is honest too. It has seen enough of tricks and reservations and scraps of paper and artful playing off of one country against another.

If the allied Governments would agree to such a thing, the allied peoples would not. This is a people's war. The people want no more of secret diplomacy. One place where they surely will not permit it is at the council table of peace. They have not entered the war for "territorial adjustments"; they have entered the war to break the hands of that autocracy which makes it impossible for them to live and labor in peace. They will not have that hope and aim placed at the disposal of the shuffling of the cards. The vital issues of the war must not be placed at the hazard of a new Congress of Vienna or Congress of Berlin. The work of those conferences produced only new wars. This war must end the war of autocracy, not make new ones, and to accomplish this it must be ended in the open, not in the dark.

## Keeping The German Immigrant An Alien

Influences Which Make Him More Fond Of An Idealised  
Germany And Discontented With A Mis-represented America

By A German Lutheran Pastor

minded men have done Germany a great favor.

You put considerable emphasis on the importance of the English language as an agent to make Americans out of foreigners. I admit that it is of importance, but how many Americans of German descent cannot read and speak English? You will find very few indeed. Most immigrants learn English very quickly. It is not the German language, but rather the German spirit, which keeps many from ever becoming Americanised. I could prove this by many striking instances. I have found many fanatic pro-Germans who could not read German at all and who spoke it so faintly that they were ashamed to speak German in my presence at all.

What has caused most Germans to leave Germany who are now American citizens? I do not believe that there is one among a thousand that has emigrated on account of dissatisfaction with the German Government during the last forty years.

Before that time it was different. Now and then you may meet an aged German who really came to America in quest of freedom, but it is extremely seldom that you will hear the slightest criticism from any former German subject of German political or economic conditions. Even those who may have been dissatisfied with Germany at one time will gradually become reconciled after they have lived among us for some time. They forget the bad side of Germany and remember only the good. This is largely due to the influence of the German propaganda in this country. The very great majority, however, has not left Germany at all owing to serious dissatisfaction. Most immigrants are young people. They did not consider the seriousness of the step they were taking. It does not enter their minds at all that they must cease to be Germans in order to become Americans.

The whole thing is little else than a mere business proposition or a kind of adventure. Most of them have curious wrong notions of America. The general belief seems to be that a person can quickly get rich here. A great many of these people are of the poorest and lowest class. They never took much interest in politics in Germany, and you will even find many who never read a newspaper regularly in Germany. Therefore you will find a remarkable lack of knowledge among the Germans in America in regard to German conditions. They generally come to America with rosy, extravagant hopes. It is natural that most of them are therefore seriously disappointed. Nearly all of them begin to read a German paper regularly and are soon astounded at the wickedness of America. Such things, they will tell you, never happened in Germany. They read of political scandals, attacks on the President and other prominent men, and quickly come to the conclusion that everything is hubub in this country; that there is no honesty among our officials, &c. It is a very difficult process for a real German to become an American. The difference is too great, too fundamental. He is used to see all officials treated with great respect. He despises our officials because they are not treated with the respect which would be their due in Germany. He is accustomed to pomp and ceremony, to rigid enforcement of every law, &c. He does not understand and appreciate our liberty, but considers it as a kind of weakness of the Government and a lack of order. He will also find very little to admire from his point of view in the manner of living, the family life, the customs, &c., of his American neighbors. He continually draws comparisons between German and American conditions, and all these strengthen him in his belief of the superiority of Germany, even though very many of these comparisons are outrageously unjust. He is home sick for Germany, where he spent the best part of his life, his early youth. Many never lose this homesickness, no matter how long they have lived here. All this results in making even a better German out of the immigrant than he was when he landed on our shores, at least this is the result in many instances.

A most powerful agent to achieve this end is the German press in America. I consider it the greatest single menace to true Americanism existing. The German papers are not printed for the benefit of America, but rather for the benefit of Germany. The German press may be considered as the highpriestess of the most rabid German "Kultur." The glorification of Germany seems to be the only excuse for the publication of these sheets. They have championed Germany's cause with the greatest fanaticism. Even now they show an undisguised deep sympathy for Germany and an imitable hatred against some of our allies. The men connected with these papers are sometimes unnaturalized German subjects or at least men who are not even touched with the true American spirit. Do you think that our Government ought to allow open enemies of America to publish their seditious ideas openly in their newspapers? There were things expressed in these

## War Savings Plan Curbs British Extravagance

From Small Beginnings, The Movement Has Developed Many Associations With A National Realisation Of Wartime Economics

By Barrett Blackett  
(Member of Commission Which Negotiated the British Loan in America in 1915)

The first report of the National War Savings Committee is the record of one of England's most remarkable war achievements, and as such, as well as for the applicability of some of its lessons to kindred conditions in an allied country, it should be of interest to Americans.

In 1914 thrift was in England scarcely distinguished from meanness and counted as a vice. "Business as usual" proved the most popular, as it was the first, catch phrase of the war. No belief was more widely held and acted upon than that "spending is good for trade." Bitter outcry assailed the Treasury when, in January, 1915, in order to conserve capital and labor for war needs, it assumed control of new capital issues and began to refuse permission for schemes not connected with the business of winning the war.

"How can we capture German trade?" it was asked, "if the Treasury hampers us like this?" Strong pressure was needed to persuade local authorities or the need to postpone municipal capital expenditure, until the 4% per cent war loan issue of June, 1915, suddenly brought home to them and others the fact that the war had seriously enhanced the cost of borrowing.

In July, 1915, the Parliamentary Recruiting Committee became the Parliamentary War Savings Committee. Enthusiastic meetings were held, and War Economy Committees were set up all over the country, to teach people to save and invest in war loans. But the committee had an insufficient grasp of its subject. The real objections to luxury spending were ignored, and ingenuity was wasted in arguing the respective merits of spending money on home-produced and imported goods.

Meanwhile, abundant employment and high wages were transferring the spending power of the nation to the mass of wage earners. Prices were rising in consequence, but the rise in real wages was for the time being well ahead of the rise in prices. Moreover, the income of the average family, taken as a unit, was largely in excess of the pre-war standard, because more of its members were earning wages. Unfortunately, these "excess profits" were not always wisely spent. The Birmingham trade in cheap jewelry never had such a boom. The consumption of alcoholic liquor increased

papers which would not be tolerated if any man dared to utter them on the street. The unanimity of these papers is another remarkable thing. In Germany not all papers are agreed with everything the Government may do, but these German papers in America are always in full and hearty accord with the Kaiser and his minions. Thus the German-American press is really more German than many papers in Germany. Some of the German editors in Germany who dared to give America some little credit and justice have been savagely attacked by the German press of America. The German-American press seems to be representative of the Junkers. Perhaps it receives a subsidy directly from Berlin. I believe these papers ought to be suppressed during our war with Germany. No other nation would tolerate them. They are a danger and continual insult to us. It is not enough to censure them. They would laugh at a censorship. You cannot censor the right spirit into a publication. It would also be difficult to find censors who are willing and able to do this work conscientiously. A casual reader of the German papers may find little to object to, while a person who can read between the lines will be prompted to tear the miserable sheet into pieces. I ask you, my dear Sir, to use your influence to the suppression of this powerful weapon of Germany among us.

Why does the alien in our gates remain a stranger? Is it remarkable if he does when he finds a little Germany prepared for him here in America? He probably meets his German friends or the representatives of German organisations on the dock where he lands. He is led to a German hotel, settles in a German community, reads a German paper, joins German societies and churches, his children go to German schools, all the friends are Germans, they sing their German patriotic hymns with great enthusiasm, have their German festivals and associate as little with "Americans" as possible.

The most important thing which ought to be suppressed is the German press. It is the link between Germany and German-American. It educates the readers never to forget their German fatherland, but to love and adore it more and more and incidentally to think little of America. Very respectfully,

rapidly, in spite of higher taxation and new restrictions.

Certainly there was another side to the picture. No one walking through the streets of an industrial town could fail to be struck by the improvement in the clothes and general appearance of the children, and this investment in better conditions of life for the workers cannot fail to be of value both in the period of stress which may overtake the country before victory is gained and in the future after the war.

It was obvious that the mass of the people were not rising to the opportunity of their life. For the first time it was open to vast numbers of them, by postponing self-gratification now, to set aside a reserve fund which would enormously strengthen their position in the State and their prospects of happiness, and unless they did so they threatened the stability of the State itself, which could not afford the same moment find the capital and labor, the goods and services needed for the war, and also the extra comforts and luxuries which the people were demanding by the use they were making of their surplus.

In November, 1915, a committee under the Chairmanship of Edwin Montagu, M. P., Financial Secretary to the Treasury, examined into the problem of securing the contributions of "the small investor" (who was and still is an undefined entity) to war loans. In their report, issued in January, 1916, the committee pointed out that the objects to be attained were, first and foremost, the reduction of general consumption and, secondly, the raising of a certain amount of money for the war. They recommended the issue of "baby bonds"—that is, Exchequer bonds in denominations of 15, in place of the previous minimum of £100—the issue of a special security which has come to be known as the war savings certificate, and the underscoring of intelligence rather than to sentiment alone that we attribute the widespread support which the war savings movement has received.

The next reason for success given is that "simple explanations have been given of the fundamental economic reasons which call for abstention from unnecessary expenditure by all during the war"—that is the gospel of goods and services. "It is to this appeal to intelligence rather than to sentiment alone that we attribute the widespread support which the war savings movement has received."

The statistics show that during the war the small investor has lent to the State, up to the 31st of December, 1916, no less than £132,458,000, of which nearly £98,000,000 was raised in the twelve months of 1916 and less than £35,000,000 in the previous sixteen months. In the first four months of 1917 a further amount of nearly £60,000,000 has come in from the same source.

The size of the last figure is due to the issue of the 5 per cent war loan in

January and February, 1917. This proved the great opportunity of the movement. On January 31, 1917, some 1,400 war savings workers from all over the country came together in London to hear an appeal for their help in the war loan campaign from Bonar Law, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and to discuss procedure. At this meeting the movement "found itself." The psychological effect of bringing so many individual workers in one cause into one room was enormous and electrified all who took part. The £1,000,000 war loan, which confounded all the prophets, was the result.

In one moment the war saving movement became famous. Before the war loan campaign, in spite of its 2,000,000 members of associations, London politicians hardly knew that there was a National War Savings Committee, and certainly knew nothing about war savings associations.

Since the war loan campaign, the war savings organisation has tackled the kindred subject of food saving, and there is every reason to hope that it will succeed in saving us from compulsory rationing by making us ration ourselves.

What of the future of the savings movement? The gospel of right spending, the lesson that our money is not our own to do what we like with, that something more than self-gratification must be considered in our expenditure, is being widely learned. There is still much woeful extravagance, but the immense opportunity of the war has not been wholly lost. It is inconceivable that people in England can go back to the aimless miseries of extravagance for its own sake or for the sake of killing time. The basis of the economic gospel of the war savings movement is as old as Christianity—happiness is reached through forgetfulness of self.

The movement has, of course, affected very many people who prefer to save for themselves and not through an association. More than 100,000,000 war savings certificates have been sold in little more than a year, and only 1,000,000 of these have been cashed. Ten million people or more in the country for the first time in their lives have money saved.

When changes do these facts imply? For the State, as a whole, it is of first rate significance that, at the very least, one-quarter of the whole of the citizens of the United Kingdom, and probably one-third of the citizens of Great Britain, including men, women, and children, are direct holders of Government securities.

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## Bringing Up Father

## By George McManus



Love, Home and Table Topics  
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## Daily Home Magazine Page

## A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

## Mentally Grasping One Billion Dollars

Congress has spent a billion dollars," complained an irate taxpayer to that astute and sharp-witted statesman, Thomas Brackett Reed, speaker of that particular offending session of the National Assembly.

"The United States has become a billion-dollar country!" reported Mr. Reed, with his peculiar drawl.

This for two years of Congress. Now we think nothing of a billion a year. In fact, we talk gibberish and idly of billions where our forbears spoke

awesomely and slowly of a million. This war has made everybody talk in terms of billions. Luckily for us we cling to the American billion. An English billion is a thousand times larger—a million millions. Our billion is only a thousand millions.

Now what is a billion?

Not in men, or miles, or bullets, or years—all of which also exist in our earthly relations—but in dollars, which is a pretty plain language.

Everybody knows the silver dollar.

It weighs about an ounce and it is an inch and half in diameter. If a billion of these nice new dollars were laid out in a long line, each touching the other, they would stretch just 23,674 miles, which is almost around the earth. A crisp dollar bill is about  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches long. If a billion bills were laid end to end they would make a line five times as long, or 113,370 miles, which is just half the distance from the earth to the moon.

Unfortunately we would have some difficulty in making either experiment. There are not a billion silver dollars in existence. To be exact, just \$68,270,319. In fact, all the silver-money in the world is but \$2,441,000,000. Nor are there a billion greenbacks, either.

A billion in silver dollars weighs 31,250 tons. That vast weight would balance 168 obelisks of the size of New York's historic monolith in Central Park. In gold, a billion dollars would weigh 1,920 tons, or about ten obelisks.

Suppose we count a billion. We do it at the rate of 75 a minute and count twelve hours a day, resting on Sundays. At the end of 51 years we shall not have quite completed our task. In other words, if we started to count today we would be near the finish on New Year's Day, 1969.

Treasury experts count 4,000 silver dollars an hour and can keep it up at this rate all of their eight-hour day. In just 31 working days the Treasury man will have counted a million dollars. A million a month, roughly. But he has a thousand millions to count. He would finish the job at the end of 102 years!

If paid out in wages, a billion dollars would give work to 1,666,666 persons at \$2 a day, for a whole year.

Uncle Sam pays his soldiers \$30 a month. A billion dollars will keep an army of a million men—500,000 regulars and guardsmen, and 500,000 from the selective draft—two years and nine months; perhaps long enough to win the war. It will pay 2,777,000 soldiers for a whole year.

A billion dollars is just \$67,000,000 less than all the capital of all the national banks in the country. It would be short by only \$6,000,000 of paying the national debt. We mine about \$92,000,000 worth of gold every

year, so that's about right.

Twelve months. To mine a billion

of these nice new dollars would take about eleven years. If we mined our billion in silver, at the ordinary rate of \$35,000,000 a year, it would require almost twenty-nine years, practically a generation.

If Adam, the first man, had started earning and saving \$5 a day from the beginning of recorded time he wouldn't be as rich today as any of a hundred of our every day millionaires. He would be a millionaire in A. D. 664,567!

They say Mr. Rockefeller, however, is already a billionaire. So it can be assumed that he saves more than \$5 a day.

There are 11,000,000 depositors in all the saving banks in the United States.

If they each saved \$100 a year they could save a billion in about eleven months.

As a matter of fact, these 11,000,000 have saved \$4,997,706,013.

A billion dollars divided among all the people of the United States would give each person about \$10. If one person attempted to pay it out he could never catch up through all eternity, for the interest would accumulate faster than his hands could move in parcelling out the money.

President Wilson's salary is \$75,000 a year. The people should have to

keep on electing him for 3,333 terms, or 13,333 years, for him to earn a billion dollars.

The war would have to last 125,330 years for Gen. Pershing to earn a billion dollars at the rate of \$8,000 a year. Major-General's pay.

A billion seconds is 31 years, 259 days, 1 hour and 40 seconds. A billion miles is more than ten times the distance from the earth to the sun. A soldier's allowance of ammunition for a day's battle is 210 rounds. It would take an army of 4,761,905 men to shoot off a billion bullets in a day.

And a billion years is almost twenty times as long as the earth's age, which is fixed at only about 55,000,000 years.

A billion years is probably even longer than the sun's age. In fact, about the only thing older than a billion years is eternity itself!

## Very Rare

"Do you see that young fellow working hard over there?" said the manager of a factory. "He's made up his mind that one day he is going to get my job away from me."

"Is that so?" said the visitor. "I shouldn't think you'd keep him around here, then."

"Great Scott, man! I'd be very lucky if every fellow in this factory had the same idea!"

"Maybe you wasn't," said the unfeeling Manicure Lady. "I read somewhere once that married men always said they was playing billiards when they stayed downtown late at night, and that statistics showed one married man out of fifty knew how to play billiards well enough to like the game."

"That ain't so," said the Head Barber. "Almost any man can play billiards well enough to like the game. It ain't much of a trick to learn. You wouldn't think it was hard if you see the shape of some of the heads in a billiard parlor."

"And nearly every gent likes the game, and besides, every married man likes to get out with the boys once in a while. It ain't right to be cooped up in a flat all the time and if married folks sees each other too much they are apt to get tired of each other's society."

"Goodness knows that could never

happen up to our house," said the Manicure Lady. "I guess outside of paydays my father don't show up at home to spend the evenings more

than once in a blue moon. He is quite a club man, and belongs to so many lodges that when he dies we'll be awful rich, if the lodges don't wring. There ain't anything father ain't joined except lady lodges. Mother ain't tired of seeing the old gent hanging around the house, and she ain't liable ever to get tired, either."

"Well, I guess that's a good way to live this life," mused the Head Barber.

"Couples should stay at home a lot the first few years of married life, and the last few years, but in between there has got to be a certain amount of going out by way of variety."

"Well, father does plenty of it," said the Manicure Lady, "whether it's by way of variety or burlesque."

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## The Manicure Lady

By William F. Kirk

"I seen some dandy moving pictures last night," said the Manicure Lady. "There was one about a beautiful girl that loved a gent and got turned down by him on account of him meeting her chum and liking the chum better. Gee, George, you should have saw her sad face when she seen the truth!"

"I don't care for any moving pictures except the comical ones and the pictures that show troops landing or marching off somewhere," said the Head Barber. "Life is sad enough without that kind of pictures, the ones you seen. They oughta censure them, or whatever they call it. That's what they oughta."

"I think that kind of pictures is showed to make folks think," said the Manicure Lady. "Maybe when a gent that is inclined to flirt sees a picture like that he will go home and resolve not to trifle no more with no young girl's affection. Anyhow, I hope it will have that effect though goodness knows I never seen the gent yet that could trifle with my heart. Plenty of them tried it but all they ever got was the laugh."

"I used to tell them that I felt sorry for them, but lately I don't even let them down that easy. Male farts is one of the worst menaces to the bulwarks of our civilization, as one of them lady writers said recently. Male farts is worse than female farts, because most everyone figures out that gents is sincere when they fall in love."

"If I was single there wouldn't be no more falling in love for me," said the Head Barber, gloomily. "I got bawled out good and proper before I left home this morning because I stayed out playing billiards half an hour longer than I said I would last night. I couldn't make the Missus believe I was in no billiard hall."

"Maybe you wasn't," said the unfeeling Manicure Lady. "I read somewhere once that married men always said they was playing billiards when they stayed downtown late at night, and that statistics showed one married man out of fifty knew how to play billiards well enough to like the game."

"That ain't so," said the Head Barber. "Almost any man can play billiards well enough to like the game. It ain't much of a trick to learn. You wouldn't think it was hard if you see the shape of some of the heads in a billiard parlor."

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Yesterday's Prices

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H. K. and S. B. ....	\$490 B.
Chartered. ....	\$64 10s.
Russo-Asiatic. ....	250
Cathay, ordy. ....	6.30
Marine Insurances	
Canton. ....	Tls. 320
North China. ....	Tls. 100 B.
Union of Canton. ....	Tls. 760
Tangke. ....	180 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire. ....	\$123
Hongkong Fire. ....	Tls. 290 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref. ....	Tls. 100
Indo-China Det. ....	102s. 6d.
"Shei". ....	Tls. 18
Shanghai Tug (o) ....	Tls. 46 1/2
Shanghai Tug (f) ....	Tls. 34
Mining	
Kaiping. ....	Tls. 9.60
Oriental Cons. ....	27s. 6d.
Philippine. ....	Tls. 0.80
Raub. ....	82 1/2
Docks	
Hongkong Dock. ....	\$111 B.
Shanghai Dock. ....	Tls. 74
New Eng. Works. ....	Tls. 12 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf. ....	Tls. 65 S.
Hongkong Wharf. ....	Tls. 73
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo French Land. ....	Tls. 84
China Land. ....	115 50
Shanghai Land. ....	Tls. 72 S.
Weihsien Land. ....	Tls. 3
Shanghai Hotels Ltd. ....	\$9 B.
China Realty (ord.) ....	Tls. 50
China Realty (pref.) ....	Tls. 50
Joint Stock Mills	
E.W.O. ....	Tls. 162 1/2
E.W.O. Pref. ....	90
International. ....	Tls. 93
International (pref.) ....	64
Laou-kung-mow. ....	Tls. 70
Oriental. ....	Tls. 40
Shanghai Cotton. ....	Tls. 120
Kung Yik. ....	Tls. 134 B.
Yangtzeepoo. ....	Tls. 5 B.
Yangtzeepoo Pref. ....	Tls. 90
Industrials	
Butter Tile. ....	Tls. 28
China Sugar. ....	692
Green Island. ....	Tls. 7
Langkawi. ....	Tls. 10 1/2 B.
Major Bros. ....	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra. ....	Tls. 100
Stores	
Hall and Holtz. ....	\$14 B.
Llewellyn. ....	366
Lane, Crawford. ....	\$100
Moutris. ....	355
Watson. ....	36
Weeks. ....	Tls. 14 1/2 S.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma. ....	Tls. 8 B.
Amherst. ....	Tls. 1 S.
Anglo-Java. ....	Tls. 8 B.
Anglo-Dutch. ....	Tls. 5 S.
Ayer Tawah. ....	Tls. 30 S.
Batu Anam 1913. ....	Tls. 0.75 B.
Bukit Tel Alang. ....	Tls. 3 1/2
Bute. ....	Tls. 0.90 B.
Chemor United. ....	Tls. 1.02 1/2 B.
Chempedak. ....	Tls. 11 1/2
Cheng. ....	Tls. 2.10 B.
Consolidated. ....	Tls. 21
Dominion. ....	Tls. 8 B.
Gula Kalumpang. ....	Tls. 6 1/2 B.
Java Consolidated. ....	Tls. 17
Samudra. ....	Tls. 6
Kapala. ....	Tls. 0.90
Kapayang. ....	Tls. 27 1/2
Karan. ....	Tls. 11 1/2
Kota Bahroes. ....	Tls. 7
Kroewel Jaya. ....	Tls. 16 1/2
Padang. ....	Tls. 12 1/2
Pengkian Durian. ....	Tls. 8 S.
Permatas. ....	Tls. 3
Rehav. ....	Tls. 0.80 B.
Samazara. ....	Tls. 0.70 B.
Sekee. ....	Tls. 7 1/2
Samambu. ....	Tls. 1 B.
Samawang. ....	Tls. 14
Shanghai Klebang. ....	Tls. 50 cents
Shanghai Malay. ....	Tls. 7
Thai Malay-pref. ....	Tls. 12.20
Shanghai Pahanz. ....	Tls. 1 1/2 B.
Singal. ....	Tls. 1.35
Sungei Duri. ....	Tls. 11 1/2
Sia Manggis. ....	Tls. 5 B.
Thai Kalantan. ....	Tls. 0.92 1/2
Shanghai Seremban. ....	Tls. 0.90
Shiping. ....	Tls. 2
Samah Merah. ....	Tls. 1.02 1/2
Sobong. ....	Tls. 15 1/2
Slobri. ....	Tls. 2 1/2
Bangke. ....	Tls. 4 1/2 B.
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Shanghai, September 21, 1917.

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Mex. dollars Market rate ... 72.225

Bar Silver ..... 1770

Copper Cash ..... 1770

Sovereigns:

Buying rate @ 4/10=Tls. 4.10

exch. @ 72.5=Mex. \$5.65

Peking Bar ..... 1770

Native Interest ..... 11

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver ..... 54d.

Bank Rate of Discount ..... 5%

Market rate of discount:—

3 m.s. .... %

4 m.s. .... %

5 m.s. .... %

6 m.s. .... %

Scrap:

Virgin and Pressed ..... 98/ 50

Loose ..... 82/ 50

Sheet:

Cupwashing ..... 104/ 80

Catalogued for sale Pcls. 20.222

(about 724 tons).

The instruction given by Tuan to

the Metropolitan Procurate to issue

warrants against Dr. Sun Yat-sen

and members of the Extraordinary

Session of Parliament has met with

opposition from the Procurators,

who are surprised to find that the

Kuomintang members are to be

prosecuted, while the monarchical

culprits remain at large. President

Feng is said to have also told Tuan

that this action will merely antagonise

the South, without any advantage

and make the union of the Republic

more difficult. It is believed, how-

ever, that this action is a prologue to

the bestowing of an amnesty on the

monarchs as well as Kuomintang

men, as the pardon of the mon-

archs alone will not meet with

public approval.

President Feng Kuo-chang will

review the troops in the Metropolitan

District on the National Day, Octo-

ber 10. General Tuan Chi-kwei will

be the commander-in-chief of the

parade.

The government has granted the

request by the local Defence Com-

missioner, General Lu Yung-hsien,

to go up to Peking to present his

views on certain important mea-

sures.

● ● ●

News Describers

● ● ●

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, September 20.—Today's

rubber prices were:—

Plantation First Latex Crepe:

Spot: 2s. 9 1/2d. Paid

October to December: 2s. 10 1/2d. Paid

Tendency of Market: Very Steady.

Previous Quotation. London, Sept.

19.

Spot: 2s. 9 1/2d. Value.

October to December: 2s. 9 1/2d. Paid

Tendency of Market: Quiet.

● ● ●

Singapore Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, September 20.—Today's

rubber prices were:—

Bar Silver Spot: 53 1/2d. Rise due to

scarcity of supplies; closed firm

buyers, but none offering.

Previous Quotation. London, Sept.

18.

Bar Silver Spot: 52 1/2d. Firm.

● ● ●

COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, September 20.—Today's

Cotton prices were:—

Mid-American Spot: 17.42d.

October-November: 15.70d.

January-February: 15.06d.

● ● ●

BANK OF ENGLAND

Reuter's Service

London, September 20.—According

to the Bank of England returns

the proportion of Reserve to Liabilities

is 19 per cent.

Bank of England rate of Dis-

count: 5%.

● ● ●

GARRETT TO NETHERLANDS

Baltimore Man Nominated As Am-

bassador

Washington, D. C., August 21.—

John Work Garrett of Baltimore was

today nominated by President Wil-

son as ambassador to the Nether-

lands.

John Work Garrett began his

diplomatic career as secretary

## Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

## Chartered Bank of India Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital \$1,200,000

Reserve Fund 1,900,000

Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office: 23 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:

Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.

Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.

T. Cuthbertson, Esq.

Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.

W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.

The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.

W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.

Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:

The Bank of England.

The London City &amp; Midland Bank Limited.

The London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.

The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar Iloilo Puket

Bangkok Iloph Rangoon

Satavha Karachi Salgon

Bombay Klang Seremban

Calcutta Kobe Singapore

Canton Kuala-Lumpur Shanghai

Cebu Madras Sourabaya

Colombo Malacca Taiping

Delhi Manila (P. M. S.)

Foochow Medan Tavoy (Lower)

Haiphong New York Burma)

Hankow Peking Tientsin

Hongkong Penang Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above

Agencies and Branches and also on the

the principal Commercial Cities

throughout the world. Bills of Ex-

change bought and received for

Collection, Travelling Letters of

Credit issued and every description

of Banking and Exchange business

undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current De-

posits, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for

twelve months and shorter periods

at rates to be ascertained on applica-

tion.

L. R. BRENNER,

Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital Frs. 48,000,000.00

Reserves Frs. 48,000,000.00

Successors et Agencies:

Bangkok Hanoi Saigon

Satampong Hongkong Shanghai

Canton Mangtze Singapore

Djibouti Noumea Tientsin

Conadiery Peking Tientsin

Haiphong Papeete Toulane

Tainkou Fnom-Pent

Bankers:

In France: Comptoir National d'Es-

compte de Paris; Credit Lyo-

nais; Banque de Paris et des

Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et

Commercial; Societe Generale.

In London: The Union of London

and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Com-

ptoir National d'Escompte des

Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes

all banking operations and exchange

business, grants credits on goods and

approved securities and receives de-

posits on current and fixed deposits

according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,

Manager.

Banque Belge Pour

L'Etranger

Filiere de la Societe Generale de

Belgique

Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital Frs. 50,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London office: 2 Bishopsgate.

Branches at Peking, Tientsin,

Cairo (Egypt), and

Rotterdam

President: JEAN JADOT

Gouvernor Societe Generale de

Belgique.

Bankers: London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.

Brussels: Societe Generale de Bel-

gique.

Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.

Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisenne

Societe Anonyme.

Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir

National d'Escompte d'Paris.

New York: National City Bank of

New York.

Interest allowed on Current Ac-

counts Taels and fixed deposits ac-

cording to arrangements.

Every description of banking and

exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,

Manager for China.

## Hongkong &amp; Shanghai Banking Corporation

(Specially authorised by Presidential

Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds: Sterling, £1,500,000 G 2s. \$15,000,000

Silver 18,500,000

\$33,500,000

Head Office: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchang,

Mukden, Changchun, Harbin,

Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifeng,

Yangchow, Ichang, Shanghai, Wuhan,

Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foo-

chow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuan,

etc, etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,

3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved

securities. Local bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit

Accounts in Taels at the rate of 2

per cent per annum and on Fixed

Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per

cent per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per

cent per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per

cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,

Manager.

## The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential

Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital \$20,000,000

Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000

U.S. \$7,545,000.00

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchang,

Mukden, Changchun, Harbin,

Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifeng,

Yangchow, Ichang, Shanghai, Wuhan,

Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foo-

chow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuan,

etc, etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,

3 HANKOW ROAD.

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Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per

cent per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per

cent per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per

cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,

Manager.

## International Banking Corporation

(Specially authorised by Presidential

Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Capital &amp; Surplus...U.S. \$6,500,000.00

Undivided Profits...U.S. \$1,248,000.00

U.S. \$7,545,000.00

HEAD OFFICE: 55 Wall Street, New York

National City Bank Building.

London Office: 26 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches:

Bombay Howrah Madras

Calcutta Candy Penang

Canton London Santo Domingo

Delhi Kota Bharu (Mauritius)

Galle (Colombia C.Z.) Macoris

Hankow Panama Singapore

Cebu Manila Tientsin

Hankow Kuala Lumpur Singapore

Yokohama

Through its close affiliation with the

NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the

Branches of that Institution established at:

Baha Rio de Janeiro

Buenos Aires Santiago de Cuba

Genoa Santos

Havana San Paulo

Montevideo Valparaiso

Petrograd

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.

1 Kuijiang Road, SHANGHAI.

## The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

(Specially authorised by Presidential

Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital \$1,500,000

Subscribed Capital 1,125,000

## GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

## Future Sailings

## FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Tacoma and Seattle	Jap. O. S. K.	
San Francisco	Jap. al. Alexander	
San Francisco	Am. C. M. S. S. Co.	
Victoria B.C. & Seattle	Jap. N. Y. K.	
San Francisco	Jap. Alexander	
Victoria B.C. and Seattle	Jap. N. Y. K.	

## FOR JAPAN PORTS

Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Nagasaki, Moji & Kōbe	Jap. N. Y. K.	
Mōjō, Kōbe & Ōsaka	Jap. N. Y. K.	
Nagasaki	Res. R. V. F.	
Kōbe	Jap. N. Y. K.	
Nagasaki, Moji & Kōbe	Jap. N. Y. K.	
Nagasaki, Moji & Kōbe	Jap. N. Y. K.	
Kōbe	Jap. N. Y. K.	

## FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
London etc.	Jap. N. Y. K.	
London etc.	Jap. N. Y. K.	
London etc.	Jap. N. Y. K.	

## FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Manila & Hongkong	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.	
D.L. Swatow & Hongkong	Br. B. & S.	
D.L. Swatow	Br. B. & S.	
4.00 Ningpo	Br. B. & S.	
4.00 Ningpo	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
4.00 Ningpo	Br. B. & S.	
D.L. Amoy & Canton	Br. B. & S.	
Hongkong	Br. B. & S.	
Hongkong	Br. B. & S.	
Hongkong	Br. B. & S.	
D.L. Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Br. B. & S.	

## FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
D.L. Tsingtao	Jap. S. M. R.	
10.00 Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'sin	Br. B. & S.	
10.00 Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'sin	Br. J. M. & Co.	
A.M. Chefoo & Newchwang	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Tsingtao and Dairen	Br. B. & S.	
4.00 Dairen	Br. B. & S.	
4.00 Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'sin	Br. B. & S.	
3.00 Vladivostock	Rus. R. V. F.	

## FOR RIVER PORTS

Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Nankin	Br. B. & S.	
Kiangyung	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Yohyang maru	Br. N. K. K.	
Elwo	Br. B. & S.	
Tsinn	Br. B. & S.	
Sunkiang	Br. B. & S.	
Tungting	Br. B. & S.	
Chungking	Br. B. & S.	

\*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

## Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Ton.	Flag	Agent	Arr'th
Sept 21	Ningpo	Hsin-Peking	2868 Br.	B. & S.	CNCW	
21	Ningpo	Hsin Ninghao	2151 Chi.	N.S.N.C.	NSCW	
21	Hongkong	Anhui	125 Br.	B. & S.	CNW	
21	San Francisco	Colombia	14000 Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.	CMW	
21	Tsingtao	Sanyo maru	1426 Jap.	S. M. R.	SMW	
21	Swatow	Toonan	560 Br.	B. & S.	WTW	
21	Swatow	Hsin-Peking	842 Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW	
21	Swatow	Kiangyung	1451 Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW	
21	Hankow	Ngankin	171 Br.	B. & S.	CNW	

## Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Ton.	Flag	Agent
Sept 21	S'kow, Hongkong & Canton	Wosang	1127 Br.	J. M. & Co.	
21	Ch'efoo & T'sien	Hsinfung	1290 Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	
21	Hankow	Katwo	1924 Br.	J. M. & Co.	
21	4.0	Yohyang maru	237 Br.	NEK	
21	4.0	Tsinn	907 Br.	W. G. & C.	
21	Hai-chow and Yochow	Liuying	1755 Br.	B. & S.	
21	Ningpo	Tamsui	919 Br.	B. & S.	
21	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868 Br.	B. & S.	
21	Ningpo	Hsin Ninghao	2151 Chi.	N.S.N.C.	

## Vessels Loading

## For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS	The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Ngankin Capt. Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, Sept. 23, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.
HANKOW and PORTS	The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tungting Capt. Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, Sept. 23, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.
HANKOW and PORTS	The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Tungting Capt. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, Sept. 23, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.
HANKOW and PORTS	The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Chungking Capt. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, Sept. 23, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.
HANKOW and PORTS	The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Chungking Capt. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, Sept. 23, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS	The Co.'s Str. Yohyang Maru Capt. Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from piers on N.K.K. wharf on Monday, Sept. 24, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.
HANKOW and PORTS	The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Kiangwo, tons 2,174 Capt. Bennett, will leave on Monday, September 24, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW and PORTS	The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Tuckwo, tons 3,770 Captain Philip, will leave on Tuesday, September 25,
HANKOW and PORTS	

## For Southern Ports

SWATOW and HONGKONG	The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Anhui, Capt. Eddy, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Sunday, Sept. 23, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.
SWATOW	The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Wenchow Capt. A. McDowell will leave on Sunday, Sept. 23, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW	The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Wenchow Capt. A. McDowell will leave on Sunday, Sept. 23, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.
SWATOW	The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Wenchow Capt. A. McDowell will leave on Sunday, Sept. 23, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

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SWATOW	The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Wenchow Capt. A. McDowell

# SHIPPING

## N. Y. K.

### NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

#### (Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

#### SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI.

(Subject to alteration.)

#### EUROPEAN LINE.

For London or Liverpool via ports.

• (For Liverpool.)

	Tons	Sept. 24
ITO MARU	12,500	Sept. 24
KITANO MARU	16,000	Sept. 30
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	Oct. 14

#### FOR HONGKONG.

	Tons	Sept. 25
INABA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Higo,

#### AMERICAN LINE.

	Tons	Sept. 26
SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)		
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yasuhara,

	Tons	Sept. 27
YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500	Capt. T. Terada,
SADO MARU	12,500	Capt. M. Shinohara,

	Tons	Sept. 28
CHIKUZEN MARU	5,500	Capt. K. Nakajima,
CHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)		

	Tons	Sept. 29
KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yagiu,
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito,

	Tons	Sept. 30
NIKKO MARU	10,000	Oct. 16, 1917
AKI MARU	12,500	Nov. 13, 1917

	Tons	Oct. 18
TANGO MARU	14,000	

#### CALCUTTA LINE.

	Tons	Leave Hongkong.
NIKKO MARU	10,000	Oct. 16, 1917
AKI MARU	12,500	Nov. 13, 1917
TANGO MARU	14,000	Dec. 18

#### BOMBAY LINE.

	Tons	Leave Hongkong.
REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN YOKOHAMA AND CALCUTTA (CALLING AT SHANGHAI ON HOMeward VOYAGE.)		

#### REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN KOBE AND BOMBAY (CALLING AT SHANGHAI ON HOMeward VOYAGE.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostock, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yulen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Tuyen, Shanghai; Tel. No. 2729.

### SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY

Important Section in  
Between the Far East  
the Overland Route  
and Europe



SAVE TIME AND MONEY.—The Quickest, Cheapest, and Safest Route between the Far East and Europe is via Manchuria and Siberia. The South Manchuria Railway Company's Express Trains are equal to the best in Europe and America, and are timed to connect with other Express Trains and Steamers in the London-Shanghai Route and the Tokyo-Peking Route. Sleeping Cars and Dining Cars are attached to several of the Ordinary Daily Trains.

HOW TO REACH EUROPE.—The "Sakai Maru" of the S. M. R. Co's Shanghai-Dairen Mail Steamship leaves Shanghai every Tuesday at noon direct for Dairen, and connects with the S. M. R. weekly Express. This steamer was specially built for the service, is turbine driven, equipped with wireless telegraphy, luxuriously fitted, and carries a doctor on board. (The "Kobe Maru" leaves Shanghai every Friday at noon, and calls at Tsingtao en route for Dairen). The Express which leaves Dairen every Thursday, connects with the Trans-Siberian Express at Changchun, and passengers arrive at Petrograd nine days later, the whole journey from Hongkong to Petrograd occupying only 16 days.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELLERS AND TOURISTS.—The S. M. R. Co. have established, under its direct management, a series of Yamato Hotels at Dairen (the finest hotel in the Far East), Hoshigaura, Port Arthur, Mukden, and Changchun, all on European lines. Cook's coupons accepted. Tel. add: "Yamato."

HEALTH AND HOLIDAY RESORTS IN SOUTH MANCHURIA.—South Manchuria's magnificent and bracing climate, beautiful scenery, great historic interest, old-world habits and customs, unsurpassed accommodation, and easy accessibility is fast popularizing it as the finest health and holiday resort in the Far East. Special seaside bungalow colonies have been established at Hoshigaura (Star Beach), near Dairen, under the management of the S. M. R. Co. and at Ogordan (Golden Beach), Port Arthur, under the management of the Port Arthur Civil Administration.

OF INTEREST TO SHIPPERS.—In addition to its Dairen-Tsingtao-Shanghai Mail Liners, the S. M. R. Co. runs a fleet of Cargo Steamers between Dairen and Hongkong, calling at ports en route. Other Steamship Services have regular services to and from Dairen. Particulars may be obtained from the S. M. R. Wharf Office, Dairen, and Branch Wharf Office, Shanghai.

TICKET AGENTS.—The S. M. R. Co's Railway and Steamer Tickets, Guide Books, and Handbooks of Information may be obtained at all the Offices and Agencies of Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son; the International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co.; the Nordisk Resebeureau; the Nippon Yulen Kaisha; Shanghai; the S. M. R. Branch Wharf Office, Shanghai; or direct from the

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY.  
DAIREN.

Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed.  
A1. and Lieber's.  
Tel. Add: "Mantetsu."

ANTIMONY REGULUS.  
(99% pure)

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

Apply, HUPEH GOVERNMENT MINING BUREAU, WUCHANG.  
Tel. address "HUEHMIN."

### AUSTRALIA ABANDONS UNENLISTED MEN TAX

New Plan Is 5 Per Cent. Super-  
Tax On Bachelors' And  
Widowers' Incomes

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Melbourne, September 19.—Owing to the opposition of the supporters of the Ministry, the Government will withdraw the proposal to tax unenlisted men, as cabled yesterday. It now proposes a five per cent super-tax on the incomes of all bachelors and widowers, irrespective of their age.

The Senate has passed the War Time Profit Bill and the Shale Oil Bounty Bill mentioned on the 6th.

### Australian Cyclone Causes Great Havoc

(Reuter's Service)

Sydney, September 19.—A remarkable cyclone has swept over the country, causing widespread damage and two deaths. Other deaths are feared.

### Belgians Get Germans On Run In E. Africa

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 19.—A remarkable cyclone has swept over the country, causing widespread damage and two deaths. Other deaths are feared.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 20.—A Belgian official communiqué reports:—"The success obtained by the Belgian forces in German East Africa, at Madge, on September 9 and 10, has been completed by the capture of the enemy's positions at Kalimato. The enemy are retreating towards Mahenge, on the whole front, pursued by the Belgians."

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